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History Line

A History and Cultural Resources Newsletter

*A boy and his dog—winter recreation on the Tahoe National Forest.
Undated photograph, U.S. Forest Service.*

History Line—Fall 1988

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Editor: **Terry West, WO History Section**

Letters to the Editor

Dear Terry,

My reason for sending you this letter is to express my views on your change of format. Although I agree with you on rejecting public relations articles and increasing the emphasis on historic archeology, I would not like to see the reduction of emphasis on prehistoric archeology, which you indicate in your editorial page. My reasons for this are twofold. One is that I feel that the record of prehistoric evidence is both pertinent to understanding the changes in environment that are happening now and the changes that will occur in the future within the forest. My other reason is that I feel it is important to have information available that is not only local or regional, but rather gives a nationwide picture as to the events that happened in respect to prehistory. Without this we are missing the "big picture" of what influenced the aboriginal inhabitants of this country. I also feel that pure archeology is not enough, in that it should be tempered with a good deal of anthropology to have any real value in our understanding of the cause and effects of past events and their relationships to what we can expect in the future. In other words, it is not enough to know that a people or culture were in any specific area; we also need to know what they were doing there and why.

In the Great Basin, the area in which I work, there have been some very drastic and long-term climactic changes in the past which very much affected the lifestyles of the people who were present during them. I think that it is important to strive to know how they reacted to these changes and the results of these reactions. This research has value not only to the past, but may hold some answers for the future as we enter this age of either natural or man-caused climactic and environmental alterations. It is because of these concerns that I feel that coverage within your publication of prehistoric material is not a waste of space and should be pursued by yourself in the interest of not only the distant past but also the uncertain future.

Yours truly,
Lawrence B. Hills
Paisley Ranger District
Fremont National Forest
Lakeview, Oregon 97636

Editor's Reply:

I concur with Mr. Hills regarding the value of prehistory as so described. I will gladly print explanatory, comparative, prehistoric material. However, in a national publication, I fail to see the merit of printing descriptive site reports with a local focus. The latter is what led me to reduce, or plan to reduce, the coverage of prehistoric archeology. Second, in a publication called *History Line,* I wanted to see more history coverage, be it of National Forest cultural resources (1930's CCC structures) or of past policy issues.

Message from the Editor

The current printing of *History Line* is 2,100 copies; of these, 1,600 are intended for Forest Service personnel, and the remainder are mailed to outside subscribers. The 1,600 copies of *History Line* are distributed in the Forest Service by an E level mail distribution, one per unit (district, forest, experiment station, etc.). However, I have received letters from Forest Service people wanting to ensure that they get *History Line* by asking that their name be placed on a mailing list. This request would entail creating a new list. Instead, I suggest that you contact your mailroom and ask that your name be placed on the unit-routing list for *History Line.* At this time, I do not want to create a private Forest Service home mailing list if it can be avoided.

Service Bulletin Excerpts

Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers

The "Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers" radio program started its seventh year on the National Farm and Home Hour with the January 7 episode. The sketch, which provides intimate glimpses into the lives of forest rangers, was heard for the first time in January 1932, and it has been presented each Friday at 11:30 a.m. CST (12:30 EST) over the NBC–Blue network since that time.

Harvey Hays and Judith Lowry, both veteran NBC actors who entered radio after successful careers on the stage, have played the roles of "Ranger and Mrs. Jim Robbins" in the sketch since the first broadcast. Raymond Johnson, who plays the role of "Jerry Quick," the young assistant ranger, and Lucille Husting, who as "Mary Halloway" portrays the village school teacher, also are veterans in the sketch.

"Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers" has received widespread acclaim for its educational as well as its entertainment interest.

Service Bulletin, Vol. XXII, No. 1,
Washington, DC, January 10, 1938.

Editor Discovers Radio

A new two-way radio communication unit that is adapted to fire trucks and cars used in fighting forest fires has been developed at the Radio Laboratory. Work on the new device has been carried on by A.G. Simson, radio engineer, and associates, who have perfected a means of using the regular short wave instead of the ultra-high frequencies now employed by police cars and others on patrol duty for two-way communication. The new unit thus permits a greater communication range than is possible with the ultra-high frequencies.

"The transmitting range under adverse conditions has proved to be at least 25 miles, while tests under average conditions show the outfits to have a range up to 250 and 500 miles," Simson says. "These distances are phenomenal when it is considered that the antenna used is only a 7-foot metal fish pole of the ordinary hardware store variety, costing about 60 cents."

A recent test was made of the new radiophone device by talking from Portland, Oregon, to Reno, Nevada, and distances beyond with excellent results.

Service Bulletin, Vol. XXII, No. 13,
Washington, DC, June 27, 1938.

Editor's Note:

The U.S. Forest Service was a pioneer in the development of practical radio equipment for use in communication in the field to assist fire fighters. Dwight L. Beatty is credited with demonstrating that a lightweight, low-power, portable radio was technologically and economically feasible. By 1930, his semiportable sets were used with resounding success during the fire season in Region 6. The complete history of the role of the Forest Service in radio communication is found in *Radio for the Fireline: A History of*

Chester E. Jordon photograph for the USDA Forest Service of a forest fire on the Santa Barbara National Forest. This fire burned over about 10,000 acres in Lost Valley in 1921.

Service Bulletin Excerpts

Electronic Communication in the Forest Service, 1905–1975. This contract history for the History Section was written by Gary Gray Craven and published in 1982 by the Forest Service (FS-369).

National Forest Net Receipts

Net receipts from the National Forests for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, totaled $4,608,853; special-use permits totaled $364,350. By regions, the total net receipts were as follows:

Region 1	$413,676
Region 2	$805,020
Region 3	$541,055
Region 4	$574,315
Region 5	$622,737
Region 6	$896,103
Region 7	$111,703
Region 8	$461,307
Region 9	$121,049
Region 10	$ 61,888

Service Bulletin, Vol. XXII, No. 18,
Washington, DC, September 5, 1938.

Meticulous CCC Driver

Everyone who has filled out an accident report knows that there are about 30 questions to be answered. Most people ignore most of them, unless particularly irate at the other party to the wreck. But an Oregon CCC truck driver who struck a cow was meticulous about the matter. After the question "What signals did the drivers give?," he wrote, "I honked my horn and the cow rang her bell."

Service Bulletin, Vol. XXII, No. 15,
Washington, DC, July 25, 1938.

Washington Office Activities

History Section Open House

On September 14th, the History Section held an informal open house in the Washington Office. Interested employees in the building dropped by to receive signed copies of Chief Historian Dennis Roth's latest publications. The gathering was held to acquaint USDA employees with the function of the History Program in the Forest Service. In addition to Dr. Roth's recent works, other publications sponsored by the WO History Section were on display. This included the recently released (1988) *Guide to the Curation of Forest Service Administrative History Artifacts and Records* by Terry West.

Recent Publications

Roth, Dennis M. 1988. *The Wilderness Movement and the National Forests: 1980–1984*. USDA Forest Service FS-410. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office. (A limited number of copies are available upon request from the WO History Section, Public Affairs Office, P.O. Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090-6090.)

Roth, Dennis M. 1988. *The Wilderness Movement and the National Forests*. College Station, TX: Intaglio Press. This publication is a private press reprint of earlier writings by Dr. Roth on the wilderness movement covering the period from 1920 to 1980. Those interested may order a copy of the 96-page paperback (with 23 pages of black and white photographs) for $12.95 from Intaglio Press, P.O. Box 9952, College Station, TX 77842.

Steen, Harold K. 1988. *An Interview with John R. McGuire: Forest Service Chief 1972–79*. USDA Forest Service. This limited edition volume is a transcript of an oral history interview conducted with former Chief John R. McGuire in September 1987. (The Forest Service contracted with the Forest History Society to produce the oral history as part of an ongoing series of interviews with former Chiefs.)

Baker, Robert D., Robert Maxwell, Victor Treat, and Henry Dethloff. 1988. *Timeless Heritage: A History of the Forest Service in the Southwest*. FS-409. Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service. (Copies are available on request from the WO History Section.)

Planned Publications

Forthcoming in the ongoing series of regional history contracts will be one on Region 6. The 30-month contract will be awarded in the spring of 1988.

In October, Dennis Roth flew to Denver, Colorado, to work with Dick Joy (Region 9 wilderness workshop coordinator) on a wilderness history slide-tape show. Region 9 personnel are producing the presentation for a wilderness symposium sponsored by the Forest Service and the University of Minnesota to be held in Minneapolis in September 1989.

Washington Office Activities

Dr. Harold Steen of the Forest History Society is researching the history of the 1891 Forest Reserve Amendment under a cooperative agreement with the History Section. This will result in a 50-page monograph for distribution in time for the 1991 celebration of what came to be the National Forests.

Former Chief John McGuire receiving a personal copy of his oral history interview (by Pete Steen of the Forest History Society) from Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson in the Washington Office on September 28, 1988 (USDA Forest Service photograph by Jill Bauermeister).

Feature Article

Cooperative Efforts in Cultural Resources Management Training: Forest Service and Park Service Join Hands—*Diane Jung, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service*

A unique approach to problem-solving by Lolo National Forest staff brought National Park Service historic preservation specialists and employees from several national forests, national parks, and the private sector together for a week of intensive training at the historic Ninemile Remount Depot in May 1988.

Lolo National Forest architect Ken Duce's interest in historic preservation prompted a vacation journey to the National Park Service's Preservation Training Center in Williamsport, Maryland. This experience led him to advocate the use of Park Service expertise to enhance the skills of Forest Service personnel who maintain historic buildings. Gary Garthwait, Lolo supervisory engineer, and Milo McLeod, forest archeologist, helped him to convince managers at the Lolo National Forest to host the program.

Forest Service employees Merlin Lemmer (foreground), Ninemile Ranger Station, and James Ippisch, Superior Ranger Station, apply laboratory techniques to the analysis of historic paint during "Painting and Preservation Maintenance" course. Photograph used courtesy of the National Park Service.

The course on painting and preservation maintenance presented at Ninemile was ambitious. Participants attended classroom and "hands-on" sessions. Topics included the causes of lumber deterioration, use of wood preservatives, surface preservation, and paint application. One practical field exercise was an inspection of the facilities at Ninemile, where several instances of paint failure and building deterioration had been observed by District Ranger Susan Giannettino and her staff.

Participants were overwhelmingly positive about the intensive five-day course. In the words of one reviewer:

> (My) first impression of easterners chasing their tails was quickly overcome as I became sensitive to the objective. I feel that I gained a lot in the introduction of concepts that were new to me. . . . Obviously, the task ahead is for me to impart what I have learned here to management in an effective way. . . . I'll give it my best shot!

Later, another joint workshop was held at Glacier National Park. Over 30 participants attended three day-long practical sessions. Emphasis was on selecting appropriate tools and materials, avoiding the inclination to "overcraft," and using acceptable modern techniques in preservation projects. Everyone there learned the basic concept of preservationists: "Better to preserve than repair, better to repair than restore, better to restore than reconstruct."

Feature Article

This cooperative effort between the Forest Service and the Park Service did not end when the Williamsport staff left Montana in May. Lolo National Forest officials are exploring future cooperative ventures with the Park Service. The greatest incentive for pursuing this partnership is a promise of improved cultural resources management activities in both agencies.

About Williamsport

The Williamsport Preservation Training Center (WPTC) was established in 1977 to meet a growing demand for specialists who could both perform and direct preservation work on the thousands of historic structures in the National Park System. Located in the historic Cushwa Warehouse building along the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal in Williamsport, Maryland, the center serves as the only facility devoted exclusively to historic preservation training.

The training activities of Williamsport focus on three program areas:

- A 3-year internship program for individuals whose career goals are directed toward positions that involve the treatment of historic structures.

- Short on-the-job cross-training experiences, in which laborers, carpenters, masons, maintenance mechanics, architects, engineers, and others perform preservation work on historic structures under the direction of Williamsport preservation specialists.

- Formal training courses in philosophy and techniques of historical preservation designed specifically for a National Park Service (or other agency) region or park area and held at a site designated by the sponsoring organization.

For further information about the programs of the Williamsport Preservation Training Center, write to Training Coordinator, National Park Service, Williamsport Preservation Training Center, P.O. Box 106, Williamsport, MD 21795, or telephone Diane Jung at (301) 223-7872.

Forest Service and Park Service employees work side by side during a masonry workshop at Glacier National Park. (Photograph provided by the National Park Service.)

Feature Article

The Mystery of the Newton Park Hole—*Paul Miller, Black Hills National Forest, Region 2*

Editor's Note:

The following account tells of the accidental nature of some CRM work and the occasional challenge posed by such discoveries. Initial investigation prompted general research questions that led to further scholarly research. For those not familiar with the process of CRM investigations, I will first quote from the serious report that accompanies this rather bemused personal account of the Newton Park Hole.

From "Testing of Feature 1 at 39PN864, CCC Camp at F-9 Hill City in Pennington County, South Dakota." 1988 CRM report by Paul Miller, Black Hills National Forest, Region 2:

Prior to the field work a literature search was conducted with the Black Hills National Forest cultural resource files. In evaluating the site, a determination was made of whether or not the site could contribute to important cultural resource questions. Site testing and evaluation therefore involves posing specific research questions prior to conducting the field work and ascertaining whether or not the site contains sufficient data to answer them. The potential to answer important research questions is a test for the scientific value, and hence, National Register of Historic Places eligibility of the site in question. In planning the testing procedures, research questions are designed for each site based on a study of site records. For most sites, information from testing may contribute additional research questions or result in modifying the initial research design.

Fieldwork is also planned to evaluate possible impacts, determine if these impacts will cause adverse effects, and to decide upon the appropriate management procedures. Specific research questions that could possibly be answered from this site evaluation are: 1. What was the structure and what was it used for? 2. Who built it? 3. Was it typical for its use, the times, and the place? 4. Can it contribute new data for the Forest Research Design and the State RP3 document?

In a nutshell, you now know the research purposes and processes that structure the work done by Forest Service cultural resources personnel. Armed with this understanding, we can return to the "mystery" of the Newton Park Hole.

One spring day, a little girl and her father were picnicking at Newton Park, a picnic ground on the Harney District of the Black Hills National Forest. While playing, one of the little girl's feet broke through the grass into a hole. Her father helped her out and then decided to block the hole with a rock. The rock promptly fell into the hole along with more grass and dirt, leaving an even larger hole. He contacted the Harney Ranger District about the incident. The District sent someone out to investigate, and finding that the hole was deep, they fenced off the area. I was then called to investigate.

The next morning, as I peered into the hole with a flashlight, I could see just enough to note that there were rock walls and log timbers present. A backhoe was used to uncover the ground for a better view. It seemed we had an underground structure about 18 feet long and about 4 feet

wide. It extended all the way across the driveway that ran through the picnic ground.

We could not do any more that day, so we put the fence back, and I returned to the office for a search of the files. What was this pit? A root cellar or mine adit? We were very puzzled. One of the District people had said something about a CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) camp in the vicinity. I decided to check in our library the newly purchased book, written by Lyle Derscheild, on the CCC in South Dakota. What I found was that former Camp F-9, Hill City, had possibly been located in the vicinity of Newton Park. Looking at the map drawn from a former camp member's memory and comparing it with some photos in the book, I realized the camp area looked identical to the area where the park was now located. Furthermore, the position of the unknown underground structure seemed to correspond to the location of the bath house on the map.

When field recording started the next Monday, we cleared away excess gravel and dirt to expose the tops of the logs strung across the top of the structure. Enough of the logs had collapsed to enable me to insert an extension ladder down into the pit. Dressed in waders and hardhat, and equipped with flashlight and camera, I descended the ladder into the pit to see exactly what we had discovered. It was May, but a thin layer of ice covered the water in the bottom of the pit. I hoped the waders were long enough!

What we had discovered was a 26-foot-long by 4-foot-wide by 8.7-foot-deep pit with 2-foot-wide layered rock walls on all four sides, with four log stringers about chest high. My best guess was that we had located a sort of holding tank for waste-water from the camp bath house, but the structure certainly raised more questions than it answered. For instance, was this type of structure typical in CCC camps, and, if so, were they of similiar size or did the camp population dictate size? How did they construct it with the water level so high, or did the water table rise after completion of the camp pond that was used for swimming and ice skating? Are there other buried structures in the park? Why was the pit covered over instead of being filled in? Well, maybe we will find the answers to some of these questions in chapter 2 of the "Mystery of the Newton Park Hole."

Who says the life of a forest archeologist in South Dakota is not filled with adventure? I cannot wait for the future video on the project: "Raiders of the Lost Latrine." Those readers who want more information on the CCC in the Black Hills National Forest or who have answers to some of the above questions can contact: Lance Rom, Forest Archeologist, c/o Supervisor's Office, Black Hills National Forest, RR 2, Box 200, Custer, SD 57730.

Feature Article

Gallatin House for Children—*Steve Heipel, Region 5*

A summer home built in 1913 will be rehabilitated soon as part of a summer camp for seriously ill children of northern California. Located on the southern shore of beautiful Eagle Lake, the Gallatin House was erected as a summer retreat by Malvena Gallatin. Used only sparingly after 1944, the Gallatin House faced an uncertain future until last year. In 1989, through the efforts of Lassen National Forest staff and the McDonald's Foundation, the site will be revived as a summer camp.

Malvena Gallatin was the widow of Albert Gallatin, one of the most influential men of 19th-century California. Gallatin was a pioneer in the field of hydroelectric power generation and transmission, building the first long-distance transmission line in California at Folsom Dam in 1895. He was also instrumental in establishing citrus orchards in northern California. His land purchases around Eagle Lake for sheep and cattle grazing eventually included 40 miles of lakefront property. Albert Gallatin built an ornate Victorian residence in 1877 which served as the Governor's mansion until the 1960's. Following his 1884 marriage to Malvena Robin, Albert built a second Victorian mansion in San Francisco in the 1890's.

Albert Gallatin died in 1905, and Malvena Gallatin decided to build herself a summer home at their holdings around Eagle Lake. The trend was a popular one, as her social peers built such resorts as Lake Tahoe in the same era. Malvena named her home Cedar Lodge because of its rustic cedar exterior. The residence at Eagle Lake included a boat house, a wine cellar, a caretaker's cabin, and various outbuildings. At one point, a golf course occupied the beach below the house. Malvena sold the Gallatin House in 1946 to a local timber company. In 1947, the Lassen National Forest acquired the property as part of a land exchange.

In 1987, the Gallatin House stood unused—subject to vandalism and the ravages of time. The initiative of Bob Olson, the coordinator for the Special Emphasis Program for Lassen National Forest, brought about a happy ending. The McDonald's Foundation takes great pride in helping children afflicted with cancer. Camp Ronald McDonald at Eagle Lake, a joint venture with Lassen National Forest, will provide a summer camp experience for 2,000 children each summer. The Gallatin House will be rehabilitated as quarters for the medical staff needed at the camp. Once the summer home of one of California's social and financial elite, the Gallatin House now will help give seriously ill children a chance to enjoy the outdoors.

Feature Article

Lick Creek Settlement: An Addition to Afro-American History in Indiana

—Mary Wilson, Region 9

The poor, minority groups, and women and children are not well represented in the traditional histories of the United States. One reason is the paucity of written records about ordinary people. Past historians tended to emphasize the lives of prominent citizens. Contemporary historians are trying to fill out the historical record. Because the only material remaining of many groups of ordinary people are their artifacts, historical archeology often plays an important part in the reconstruction of their history. In some cases, other sources of information such as census data and oral histories can be added to the archeological record to make a more complete picture.

One example is the story of the Lick Creek Settlement on the Wayne-Hoosier National Forest in Orange County, Indiana. For more than 60 years, black farmers worked this land with their families. Today, nothing remains but a cemetery and the scattered foundation stones of houses and outbuildings. Initial research suggested it was a unique settlement despite the lack of formal records of its existence.

The first settlers at Lick Creek were the Goins and Roberts families, who emigrated from North Carolina before 1830. This date places them as some of the earliest settlers in Orange County. One of these new arrivals was Ishmael Roberts, a veteran of the Revolutionary War. These pioneers were not slaves but seem to have been free for at least one generation. Many claimed to have Cherokee as well as African ancestry. They settled in Indiana because of the increasing legal restrictions imposed on free blacks in North Carolina. Indiana also was being settled by sympathetic Quakers, who were emigrating from North Carolina at this time.

Located only 20 miles from the Ohio River and slave territory, the settlers at Lick Creek were in danger of being kidnapped by renegade slavehunters. Oral tradition suggests that the farmers at Lick Creek were active with local Quakers in providing aid to runaway slaves. Orange County had several stations on the Underground Railroad.

Lick Creek was not a town; there were no stores or political designations. Trade was conducted at the nearby community of Chambersburg. The exact population of Lick Creek fluctuated over time, and the peak of over 100 people was reached just before the Civil War. The focal point of the community was the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church. The simple log structure was constructed in the 1840's, and its ruins were still visible into the 20th century. The only remaining sign of the church today is the associated cemetery and its approximately 70 graves.

Wooden grave markers are guides to the existence of the Lick Creek Settlement on the Wayne-Hoosier National Forest (USDA Forest Service photograph).

The families at Lick Creek seem to have lived the typical modest lives of 19th-century subsistence farmers. However, the presence of professionally made tombstones in the cemetery indicates that some families may have been prosperous.

Several men from the settlement served in the Civil War. One of these veterans, Simon Locust, was the last person to be buried in the cemetery in 1891.

The population of Lick Creek began to decline after the Civil War. By 1900, no blacks lived in the area, having sold out to white farmers. The growth of American industry created wage labor opportunities in the nearby cities of Louisville and Evansville. After the departure of the last black families, the Lick Creek area became known as "Little Africa," a name still used by local residents.

The land around the cemetery, which included the AME Church and several housesites, was purchased by the Forest Service in the 1930's. Except for occasional efforts by local groups to maintain the cemetery, the settlement and its history had largely been forgotten. Lately, several public-private "partnerships" are being formulated to sponsor research and public interpretation of the site.

Whether a black farm settlement in Indiana, a Chinese mining camp in California, or a Native American cliff dwelling in Colorado, each feature has its own story to tell of past lives. Interpretation of these sites offers minority groups a link with their cultural past. Through the rediscovery of these forgotten lives, the American heritage is made richer.

Editor's Note:

Documentary information in this article is based on the work of Dr. Coy C. Robbins of Indiana University. His essay, "Lick Creek Settlement: An Early Black Community in Orange County," appeared in *Black History News and Notes*, 1982, 8 & 9, Indiana Historical Society.

Feature Article

Exploring Traces from the Past: A New Recreation Experience

—Gordon Peters, Region 9

Over the last 7 years on the Superior National Forest, the cultural resource management program has worked with the University of Minnesota (Duluth) through a Sponsored Voluntary Services Agreement. With the help of students and other volunteers, the CRM staff evaluated archeological sites for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Word of the staff's seasonal excavation activity attracted uninvited spectators in increasing numbers. In the last 4 years, 3,500 visitors were counted. One other sign of public interest in archeology was directed at area resorts this spring; letters arrived asking whether the resorts sponsored naturalist tours to visit archeological "digs."

The Superior National Forest acted on this demonstrated public interest to develop a pilot project, "Exploring Traces from the Past—A New Recreation Experience." The public was invited to visit specific sites and observe archeological excavations in progress. Posters advertising this opportunity and handouts showing the locations were printed and distributed to the Districts, resorts, campground hosts, and local visitor centers. Press releases also were sent to the local media.

Field archeology is hands and knees work! Volunteer excavators at work while site visitors learn about the archeology of the Superior National Forest. (Photograph provided by the Superior National Forest.)

At the site trailhead, a tent housed displays of artifacts and numerous handouts on the prehistory of the area. The purpose was to acquaint site visitors with the archeology of the Superior National Forest. Forest Service personnel or experienced volunteers were present to explain the exhibit. From there, visitors were directed up the path ("Pathway into the Past") to the actual site, where they were met by Forest Service employees and given an in-depth explanation of the site and archeological techniques. Aside from observing the excavations, visitors had an opportunity to handle recovered objects. Demonstrations of flint knapping (stone tool making) and pottery making also took place at the site.

The aim was to give the public an enjoyable educational experience that included some positive messages about cultural resource management and the Forest Service:

- Cultural resources are very fragile and unique; site destruction through vandalism is comparable to tearing pages out of a history text.

- Archeology is a meticulous and precise science, contrary to the image conveyed in the "Indiana Jones" movies.

- Northeastern Minnesota has a long and complex history of human activity, spanning 12,000 years. The effort to

understand the past is not confined to the southwestern United States and other high-profile sites, such as Colonial Williamsburg.

- The Forest Service manages more than timber, wildlife, and wilderness.

Because this was a pilot project, participation was limited to Superior National Forest's CRM staff and experienced volunteers. About two-thirds of the actual number of visitors (approximately 600) at the sites signed the visitor's register during the 12 days the site was open to the public.

The positive outcome of the pilot gave rise to a plan to host future archeological site visits on the Superior National Forest, with sites to be staffed mainly by volunteers. The Superior National Forest plans to combine its volunteer recruitment with the Chippewa and Nicolet National Forests in subsequent years. This will enable the Forest Service to expand public recreational opportunities in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

USDA Foreign Seed and Plant Institution orchard in Arlington (where the Pentagon parking lot now stands); the Washington monument is visible in the background. Photograph was taken in 1906 from the Arlington cemetery grounds. (Special Collection, National Agricultural Library.)

Cultural Resources Management Activities

Northern Region

Proposed National Forest Service Museum In Missoula, MT

A group of Missoula-area citizens are making an effort to have a National Forest Service Museum established in Missoula. Articles of Incorporation for the National Forest Service museum were filed with the Secretary of State in February 1988 as "American Museum of Forestry."

In April, the Region 1 Information Office provided the nonprofit corporation background information for use in preparing a formal proposal. Additional information for use in preparing a formal proposal was supplied by the City of Missoula and the County of Missoula, the University of Montana School of Forestry, the Montana Department of Lands (Forestry Division, headquarters in Missoula), and the Northern Rocky Mountain Retirees Association.

One of the members of the steering committee for the proposal is John W. Mumma, Regional Forester.

In June, Missoula Mayor Bob Lovegrove delivered the proposal in Washington to Montana's congressional delegation: Senator John Melcher, Senator Max Baucus, Representative Ron Marlenee, and Representative Pat Williams. Since then, the steering committee has received letters from the Montana congressional delegation and from Montana Governor Ted Schwinden endorsing the idea and offering their support.

The proposal for a National Forest Service Museum in or near Missoula includes these details:

Organization: Nonprofit corporation.
Purpose: Dedicated to preserving and building on the history and heritage of the Forest Service.
Aims: To cover nationwide forestry development, including State and Private Forestry, with close agency liaison and corporation participation.
Concept: Historical, yet a "living museum," with facilities for educational and current displays aimed at betterment of forest resources and management.
Major Attraction: National stature and recognition. Large museum building with areas for displays, meetings, video presentations, assembly, storage, and restoration, as well as a snack bar and souvenir gift shop. Will include a wing for papers and memorabilia of former Chiefs. Extensive grounds with exterior displays, forestry plantings, restored buildings, and other exhibits.

Fenn Ranger Station

Public help is invited in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Fenn Ranger Station in 1990. "Situated along the wild and scenic Selway River (on the Nez Perce National Forest), the Fenn Ranger Station is one of the architectural gems of the CCC era," says Selway District Ranger Gloria Flora. "We are planning a birthday party on June 28, 1990, to celebrate the station, the role the CCC played in Forest Service history, and the station's listing on the National Register of Historic Places."

Ranger Flora heads a committee to help in research, collections, and interpretation of historical information on the Selway area. The group also will plan the 1990 celebration. One proposed event is the demonstration of CCC construction techniques. To obtain area history, the committee seeks to work with CCC alumni, current and retired Forest Service employees, and local citizens. There is a special need for old photographs of the station during construction and after

completion. All loaned photographs will be copied and returned.

Contact Gloria Flora by December 15, 1988, at: Gloria Flora, District Ranger, Selway Ranger District, HC 75, Box 91, Kooskia, ID 83539, (208) 926-4258.

Intermountain Research Station

Bozeman Laboratory Celebrates 25 Years

The Forest Service established the Bozeman Laboratory in 1963 for forest engineering research on the economic harvest of small-diameter timber, such as lodgepole pine, particularly on steep slopes. Bozeman was selected as the site for this laboratory because of its strategic location in relation to lodgepole pine forests and its proximity to Montana State University.

On September 22, 1988, a rededication ceremony and tree planting were held on the Forestry Sciences Laboratory grounds to celebrate 25 years of forestry research at the Bozeman branch of the Forest Service Intermountain Research Station, which is headquartered in Ogden, Utah. From its start in research on logging technology, the Bozeman Laboratory moved on to study other pressing topics, such as grizzly bear ecology in the 1970's. The laboratory is scheduled to study the effects of the recent fires in Yellowstone National Park.

Fire trench built near Teepee Springs at Yaak Blowdown Fire on the Kootenai National Forest, Montana. (USDA Forest Service photograph taken by K. D. Swan on August 10, 1926.)

Rocky Mountain Region

Black Hills National Forest

This year on the Black Hills National Forest, the mill, powerhouse, and mine office of Spokane—a mining site eligible for the National Register of Historic Places—was burned to the ground by a human-caused fire. The CRM staff is continuing with its archeological research at the site in an attempt to determine the social stratigraphy of the mining community.

The Williams Ranch, evaluated on the Custer Ranger District, has turned out to be one of the best preserved examples of a late 19th-century/early 20th-century homestead in the southern Black Hills. Staff archeologists discovered that no modifications had occurred to any of the structures since the time of their construction. The CRM staff currently is considering restoring the homestead for public interpretation. The Williams Ranch will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in early 1989.

On the Spearfish Ranger District, the Two Johns Mine (operational from 1877 to 1942) was found to be representative of a gold-mining endeavor that began with a single prospector and grew into a nationwide corporation. Standing structures

include a tramway and hoisthouse, which will yield information on the early mechanics behind the running of an early 19th-century hoisthouse and tramway.

Pacific Southwest Region

Stanislaus National Forest

Paul Isaacs, working on the Stanislaus National Forest, is involved in a historical study of the Yosemite (Sugar Pine) Lumber Company, a railroad logging company that had operated mainly on the forest. The contextual history is being developed as part of the 1987 fire recovery efforts.

Historian Pam Conners recently put together a listing of all the sawmills in and adjacent to the Stanislaus National Forest for which she had historical evidence. The request for this information came from the California Department of Health Services, Toxic Substances Control Division. State law requires the agency to identify old mill sites to determine whether highly toxic substances are located there.

Ms. Conners also is developing an interpretive plan for a campground and fishing area being readied for use by handicapped visitors. The campground is located on the former site of an early 1920's railroad logging camp of the Standard/Pickering Lumber Company. In addition, she will prepare a self-guided tour brochure.

With Dana Supernowicz doing the final eligibility determinations, Ms. Conners evaluated 18 check dams located in the Emigrant Wilderness. This work was a response to an interdisciplinary team that is devising a management plan for the dams. Eight of the dams are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The historical study found that although the dams were built for streamflow maintenance, over time they were used more for maintenance of the lake level. Because lakes are the number-one destination of most wildnerness visitors, management of the dams has important implications.

Editor's Note:

In the last issue of *History Line*, there was a blurb on Gary Hine's mixed media production on Gifford Pinchot. Reference was made to a "long forgotten" tape of Pinchot's voice located at Grey Towers. Since then, several people have written to the program at Grey Towers. The Grey Towers staff does not regard the tape as long forgotten, but merely unknown to many of us who have not yet visited this historic landmark!

The California Committee for the Promotion of History has asked Pam Conners to sit on its steering committee for a term of 3 years. Ms. Conners suggests that other people in other regions might consider joining the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, under the direction of Page Putnam Miller. Ms. Miller is employed by the American Historical Association (400 A Street SE, Washington, DC 20003, (202) 544-2422) to direct the National Coordinating Committee. She acts as liaison among the numerous historical societies for the American Historical Association to better promote the interests of the historic community.

Eldorado National Forest

In August of this year the Forest Service issued a contract to the University of California at Davis to develop a computerized

Cultural Resources Management Activities

graphic/data base of historical properties within the Minarets Ranger District Compound at Northfork, once the supervisor's headquarters of the Sierra National Forest.

The process of recording is done with specialized optical camera equipment, optical scanners, digitizers, and software developed for Macintosh computers. The final product will be a user-friendly, hands-on computer data base using visual graphic data linked to a character data base. The university is examining the possibilities of downloading the data into the Data General system or IBM PC's.

Plumas National Forest

Four historical resorts were evaluated on the Mohawk Ranger District of the Plumas National Forest. All were constructed after 1912 under a special-use permit from the Forest Service. Two of the resorts, Gold Lake (constructed in 1912–1940) and Elwell Lakes Lodge (built in 1919–1940), were determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. For more information, telephone Dana Supernowicz, project historian, at (916) 622-5061, and Kathy Sprowl, project archeologist, at (916) 836-2575.

Klamath National Forest

Jim Rock, historical archeologist on Klamath National Forest, and Richard Fike, with the Bureau of Land Management in Colorado, will teach a special short-term (January 16–19, 1989) workshop at the University of Nevada (Reno) titled "Historic Cans and Bottles: Identification and Contexts." The course will focus on the identifying and analyzing "index artifact" tin cans and bottles found on historical archeological sites. The subject is particularly useful for those assessing small historical sites for which there is little archival documentation.

Modoc National Forest

Lex Palmer, a seasonal historian, is currently producing a series of videotape documentaries titled "The Guardians of the Forest." These videos are an outgrowth of the Modoc's oral history program and detail specific fire lookouts and the personnel who worked on them. The videos are being used as an instrument to record the architectural style of each lookout and were combined with an oral history interview in an attempt to chronicle the history of that particular lookout.

This series is intended to serve as a visual ambassador to inform the public of the realities of a lifestyle romanticized by many and experienced by few. The

Leaving the Scaling Shack. Roseburg Lumber Company log truck on Little River Road near junction of Emile Creek Road during the heyday of logging on the Umpqua National Forest. (USDA Forest Service photograph taken by Frank Flack on July 12, 1956.)

videotapes have been distributed to Modoc Ranger Districts, the Modoc County Museum, and the Modoc County library system.

Tahoe Heritage Festival 1988

It was a 2-day event with a history lesson for everyone. Staged by the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit and the Lake Tahoe Historical Society on August 20–21, 1988, the Tahoe Heritage Festival drew young and old and costumed and otherwise to the Tallac Historic Site and its three old estates built in the early 1900's. The famed Pope House, with its guest cottages, servants houses, and service buildings, was the star attraction. The Forest Service provided seven tour guides each day to take people through the main house and grounds. More than 3,500 visitors passed through "Vatican Lodge," the 1920's nickname for the Pope Estate.

Region 5 Personnel Changes

Judy Rose accepted the position of regional historical preservation officer, replacing Sonia Tamez, who recently took the position of land management coordinator for Region 5. Judy moved from Laramie, Wyoming, where she was the Wyoming Zone archeologist. Previously, she was the Utah Zone archeologist for 5 years and an archeologist for Mesa Verde National Park. Ms. Rose received her master's degree in anthropology from California State University (Sacramento).

Linda Lux has taken the newly created position of regional historian. She had worked in the regional office in cultural resources management for nearly 2 years under a special agreement with the Pacific Southwest Research Station in Berkeley. Linda has worked with the Forest Service for the past 10 years. Prior to that, she worked at the University of California's Lowie Museum of Anthropology in Berkeley and the M.H. de Young Museum in San Francisco. Ms. Lux also has worked as a museum consultant for excavations in Greece, England, and California. She holds an MA degree in art history from the University of California (Davis).

Greg Greenway has moved from his position as forest archeologist on the Sierra National Forest to the same position on the Mendocino National Forest.

Pacific Northwest Region

The Pacific Northwest Station celebrated the 40th anniversary of the A.J. Andrews Experimental Forest on September 14, 1988. A large number of past and present researchers and land managers participated in the celebration. Eldon Ross, WO Associate Deputy Chief of Research, represented the Chief at the event.

Publications

FPL History Sequel

The Forest Products Laboratory (FPL) in Madison, Wisconsin, and the WO History Section staff are collaborating to document the recent history of the FPL. A contract to prepare a history for the period 1964 to 1988 was awarded in June to U.S. West Research of La Crosse, WI. The report is to be a sequel to an earlier one written by Dr. Charles A. Nelson, *History of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory (1910–1963)*. Dr. Nelson wrote the report for his dissertation in history at the University of Wisconsin, and it was later published in 1971 by the FPL.

Dr. Anthony Godfrey, president of U.S. West Research, will direct the 14-month effort. He will be assisted by his associate Dr. John R. Alley and graduate students from the University of Wisconsin campuses at La Crosse and Madison.

The purpose of the history is to narrate and analyze FPL technical activities and policy within the wider context of national events in the 1960's, 1970's, and 1980's. Dr. Godfrey is reviewing archival sources at the FPL and Federal Records Center and will be conducting oral history interviews with current staff and retirees. Terry West of the WO History Section is project COR, and Rod Larson, information officer of the FPL, is the designated project inspector. We hope that printed copies of the completed history sequel may be available for distribution by late 1989 or early 1990.

Publications and Papers Presented

Region 5

Lux, Linda M., and Tamez, Sonia A. "Public History and Public Policy: The Forest Service." Paper presented at the annual conference of the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch, San Francisco State University, August 13, 1988, San Francisco, California.

Abstract: This paper illustrates the links between historical research and public sector resource management by examining the History Program in the Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service. The History Program originally served to provide descriptive background to interpret the Forest Service mission, programs, and activities. The Forest Service History Program was recently transferred to the Cultural Resources Management Program. Its expanded function is twofold:

- Facilitate the preservation of historical resources.

- Document Forest Service history.

To carry out these functions, the Forest Service has begun a series of research studies focusing on historical themes (for example, railroad logging). The thematic studies have established priorities for the management of historic resources. Past studies also have provided a historical context with which to explain past natural resource policy making and to develop future policy.

Sawyer, William A. "A History and Evaluation of the Mono Mills Railroad Logging District, Inyo National Forest, California." Inyo National Forest. Mimeographed.

Abstract: In response to the lumber and cordwood needs of the mining town of Bodie, California, a road logging complex grew up on the shores of Mono Lake. It operated from 1881 until 1915, cutting trees in the surrounding forest—the world's largest pure stand of Jeffrey pine. Today,

little remains of the mill itself, but scattered throughout the woods are cabins, corrals, railroad grades, and other features, including a clearly discernible "Chinatown" and a segregated encampment for the Native American workers. The research potential is very high and the opportunities for interpretation are good. A management plan for the District is in the process of being developed. Contact Dorothy H. Hall, Cleveland National Forest, 332 South Juniper, Escondido, CA 92025, (619) 743-0138.

Laylander, Don, and Christenson, Lynne. "Corral Canyon and Late Prehistoric Exchange in Inland San Diego County, California." Paper presented at the 22nd annual meeting of the Society for California Archeology, March 1988, Redding, California.

Abstract: An analysis of archeological materials from the Corral Canyon Prehistoric Archeological District (Cleveland National Forest), in conjunction with data from other areas of inland San Diego County, suggests that western Kumeyaay-Diegueno individuals and groups moved relatively freely between the Pacific Coast and the crest of the peninsular mountain ranges, unhindered by kin group territoriality. It is suggested that the primary material for flaked lithic artifacts—volcanic or metavolcanic rock—was directly procured in areas outside the range of daily foraging based at Corral Canyon. On the other hand, formal exchange, rather than individual transhuman procurement, is suggested for obsidian, the exchange of which may have played an important role in intergroup relations during the fall acorn harvest in the upper mountains.

Region 6

Claeyssens, Paul. "Private Enterprise, Forest Policy, and Early Twentieth Century Water Resources Development on Waldo Lake, Oregon." Paper presented at the 28th annual conference of the Western History Association, Wichita, Kansas, October 12–15, 1988. Session 16: Wood and Water in the Northwest: Development and Controversy.

Abstract: Private water resource speculators attempted to develop a large reservoir/reclamation project on Cascade National Forest (Willamette) lands around the turn of the century (1905–1933). Promoters filed for water rights on Waldo Lake, a large pristine alpine lake, to be used as a natural reservoir. Initial capitalization and development took place, including the construction of a concrete headgate and 500-foot tunnel (the Klovdahl Tunnel and Headgate, now eligible to the National Register) from which to tap the lake's water. Today, the lake remains one of the purest natural bodies of water in the world. This history is analyzed in the framework of the Conservation and Reclamation movements of the Western United States.

Paul Claeyssens is a cultural resource specialist on the Oakridge Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, and a PhD candidate in anthropology at the University of Oregon (Eugene).

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